

TRACTION INQUIRY IS ENDED

IVINS, ADDS TO THE MINUTES THE EXPERTS' FIGURES

And Then Begins to Be Examined—Result, It Is Explained, Is to Provide the Public Service Commission With a History of the Surface Lines of This City.

The Public Service Commission closed yesterday the investigation of the affairs of the traction companies of this city, which was started on July 18 last, but which was suddenly interrupted in October. Since then William M. Ivins, the special counsel, has had a large staff of experts examining the books of the various railroad companies of the city and the result was read into the minutes yesterday. These reports contained figures that thousands of dollars were lost by the companies, and Mr. Ivins explained to the commission the various reasons for the loss of the companies from the time of their inception until the present day. The data presented to the commission by Mr. Ivins went into every detail of financial reorganizations of the different companies until one by one they were merged into the Metropolitan system, which was in turn gathered into the Independent system.

In presenting these reports to the commission Mr. Ivins said:

I believe that the objects for which the resolution of July 18 was passed have now been practically attained. Your chairman, as assistant commissioner, initiated an investigation of the operating condition of rolling stock and other equipment and train service of the entire transportation system of the city, and these matters have since been taken up and the work carried on by different members of the commission with practical results of great promise.

The history of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the New York City Railway Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has been investigated as exhaustively as the functions of the commission require, at least for the purposes for which it was created. Once the Metropolitan Street Railway system came into the hands of the commission all financial investigation became of interest only as bearing upon questions of cost of construction, operation and maintenance, and as looking to the future financial reorganization of the system. Therefore, the commission could issue its orders only to the receivers, who in turn could only act in conformity with the general or particular instructions of the United States Circuit Court.

When, however, these matters shall all have been judicially settled and the issue of new securities shall come up for authorization the commission will not only have before it all proceedings of the court and its agents, but may then profitably conduct any new or further investigation to enable it to determine its own duties in the premises.

The enforcement of the criminal law for wrongdoing in the Metropolitan system in the case was disclosed by the commission, was outside of the scope of the commission, and the investigation into the matter of the criminal responsibility, if any, for past practices has been in the hands of the Grand Jury and the State courts since November last.

Mr. Ivins said that the history of the Metropolitan Traction Company was not entirely satisfactory for the reason that at the time of its formation the books of the company were destroyed. Mr. Ivins went deeply into the affairs of the Third Avenue Company, pre-empting many of the facts and figures of the accounts of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue companies. The more important of the facts and figures he laid before the commission, have already been made public property. "My retainer has therefore reached its natural term," Mr. Ivins concluded, "and since I desire to devote myself to the duties of the Grand Jury, Charter Revision Commission and to my regular practice, which I have been out of since I accepted your retainer, I beg to consider it as terminated."

Mr. Ivins said that the investigation came to an end.

RECREATION PIER OPENING

Fixed for Saturday Afternoon—Roof Garden One Novelty.

Allen N. Spooner, Commissioner of Docks, announced yesterday that all the recreation piers will be opened at 8 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. From then until September 26 the piers will be open every day from 7 in the morning until 11 at night.

To the recreation piers Commissioner Spooner has added a roof garden over Pier 10, North River, at the foot of Albany street. This is the first roof garden that the city has had. It will be a most beautiful view, that can be obtained of the ocean, river and harbor vessels passing to and from the river on a summer's evening.

Another innovation introduced by Commissioner Spooner is the allowing of baby carriages on the upper decks of the recreation piers between 8 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon. Here are the baby carriage orders to employees:

Baby carriages will be allowed on the upper story from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., provided children are removed from the carriages and carried up stairs in arms of mothers.

Empty carriages will be carried up and down the stairs by employees designated for that purpose.

There will be the usual music on all the piers between 8 o'clock and 10:30 in the evening.

GRAND JURY CALLS OLDER

In the Inquiry, Although Attorney-General's Office Objected.

Wesley M. Oler, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, yesterday before the special Grand Jury which has been investigating the ice trust. Mr. Oler was a witness before two other Grand Juries which refused to indict any official of the American Ice Company. James W. Osborne, who is representing the Attorney-General, was opposed to calling Mr. Oler as a witness. It is said, but Mr. Oler wrote to the Grand Jury saying that he wished to be heard.

The Grand Jury has not finished its investigation. When the ice case is over the District Attorney will present routine cases to the Grand Jury.

Big Cut in Fall River Wages.

Fall River, May 21.—The official report of the committee representing the Textile Union, in conference with the Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association in reference to the scale of wages for the next six months, made public to-day, agrees to a cut of 17.94 per cent. This reduction will be unopposed by the operators, the textile union, who are voicing a dissenting voice to accept the report of the committee.

Carter, Knapp & Co. Adjudged Bankrupt.

Carter, Knapp & Co., stockbrokers, 66 Broadway, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on May 6, were adjudged bankrupt yesterday by Judge Hough, who designated Peter B. Olney, 68 William street, referee in bankruptcy, to take charge of the future proceedings. Charles Ocker committed suicide on April 28.

Receivers for Bartlett Woolen Company.

Boston, May 21.—Judge Lowell of the United States District Court has appointed Richard W. Cabot receiver for the Bartlett Woolen Company of Franklin, Mass. The company has made a statement in writing that it is unable to pay claims. Liquidation is estimated at \$200,000.

WILLIAMSBURG TRUST TO OPEN.

Gen. Ives of the Metropolitan Will Be the New Head, It Is Announced.

Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday heard argument for the dismissal of the receivers in the case of the Williamsburg Trust Company. After it was made plain that the prayer of the petitioners that they be allowed to resume would be granted it was announced that Gen. Baynton Ives will head the trust company, which will be thoroughly reorganized, with a new board of directors made up of men from the old board and others of the Metropolitan Trust Company, which has loaned the Williamsburg Trust \$1,500,000.

During the repayment of this loan the affairs of the Williamsburg Trust will be administered by a board of trustees composed of Gen. Baynton Ives, vice-president of the Metropolitan Trust, E. K. Simmons, vice-president of the Fourth National, and William N. Dyckman, who has been attorney for the depositors. Mr. Menken of Philbin, Beekman & Menken said yesterday that the plan has the full approval of the Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams.

The court proceedings before Justice Kelly were marked with much bitterness, as have been all the cases dealing with the Williamsburg Trust. The Attorney-General has put in an appearance and Attorney Dyckman openly accused Deputy Attorney-General Kisselburgh and Receivers Pabst and Ives of tampering with the reopening of the trust company.

While the capital of the Williamsburg Trust Company is \$750,000, the receivers asked for \$250,000 for their services. The lawyers for the trust company opposed this and said that they were willing that the receivers get \$100,000 a month for their services, but not more than \$250,000 and \$50,000 on the question of the receivers' pay. Justice Kelly said that he would take that matter up himself later on.

As the lawyers for the trust company and the representative of the Attorney-General could get no nearer an understanding of the case, Justice Kelly ordered \$250,000 and \$50,000 on the question of the receivers' pay. Justice Kelly said that he would take that matter up himself later on.

When, however, these matters shall all have been judicially settled and the issue of new securities shall come up for authorization the commission will not only have before it all proceedings of the court and its agents, but may then profitably conduct any new or further investigation to enable it to determine its own duties in the premises.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A Sharp Rise—Better Trade Situation—Bad Weather Forecast for Cotton Buyers.

For North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, eastern Florida and western Florida, fair to dry and to-morrow; light southerly winds. For Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and eastern Texas, fair to dry and to-morrow; fresh southerly winds.

For western Texas and Oklahoma, fair to dry and to-morrow.

For Arkansas and Tennessee, showers and cooler to-day, fair to to-morrow.

The pendulum swung the other way. From being bearish, sentiment is the main because bullish and prices advanced. The change of front was traceable largely to improving trade reports. These reports were not confined to dry goods, but extended to cotton goods. It is believed that the decision of the operators at Fall River to take a reduction in wages will bring about a resumption of full time at the mills. For a time early in the day, however, raw cotton again took a downward course.

Liverpool took a far greater decline than New York. The cotton market here dropped to 12,000 bales. Liverpool too sold here and room traders encouraged by favorable weather at the South sold rather freely.

The South, moreover, sent selling orders and Wall Street took a solid rise. Cotton prices suddenly rebounded. There was good buying on the more cheerful trade news. Philadelphia spot interests bought July and other spot people took October against sales of the actual crop.

The South reported a good spot inquiry with prices strong and no disposition among farmers to sell freely. Furthermore, well known barometer reports indicated rather aggressively. They are understood to have covered their shorts and to have again taken the long side.

Wall Street houses and local commission firms bought the next crop months. There was scattered covering of the best months.

Reported buyers were Messrs. Livermore, Hutton, Fairchild, Hubbard, Violett, Gwathmey, and Messrs. McFarland, Brooks, and others. It is believed that the cotton market is in a state of confusion and that the demand for the remainder of the crop, Mr. Oler wrote to the Grand Jury saying that he wished to be heard.

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"Remember Waterloo"

Last Sunday I began my article to the public by saying "THE BOE FACTOR" holds no stocks and I am happy to say that such is still the case. Out of 4,250 correspondents I have their word from 875 that they will not buy a share of stocks until I tell them to do so. As matters look to me, it will be quite a while before I can conscientiously send out the word to do so. I consider the fate of this market entirely in the hands of the great, intelligent American public that I am trying to serve.

At the conclusion of my argument of last Sunday I also stated that one-man markets are as dangerous to one-man government, and that vainly and ambition could never ruin both. As matters stand in America to-day, we are financially and politically controlled by both those dangerous factors and it would be futile to try and predict the outcome. That something bad will occur to influence values before anything good, seems to me, however, a certainty.

After the retreat from Moscow Napoleon occupied Leipzig with the exhausted army. While there Prince Metternich called on him. "Emperor," he said, "you are overextended. You hold Spain, you occupy Italy, you have annexed Holland and Belgium, and with a paper army you pretend to dictate the borders of the Rhine. By the orders of your father-in-law I am here to tell you to retreat. Before giving me these orders he raised an army of 250,000 Austrian soldiers right after the battles of Lutten and Bautzen. Now my orders are RETIREMENT or we join the allies."

Bonaparte answered: "I intend to hold Spain forever; in Italy I am in complete control; Holland and Belgium are essential to the integrity of France. As to border lines, I intend to keep on dictating." Well, Francis Joseph with his army joined the allies and I need not tell you about Leipzig, WATERLOO and St. Helena.

At the present time the leading general in the battle causing the panic of May 9, 1901, or the Northern Pacific corner. Next, in the Keene panic in Southern Pacific. Then, in the silent panic of March 14, 1907, with U. P. 120% from 100, followed by the Roosevelt panic October 24, with Union Pacific at par. I do not pretend to predict the date for this FINANCIAL WATERLOO, but I do think that the exports of gold at present, with a steadily decreasing Treasury surplus, after a 50 point reckless stock boom, with slack internal and international trade as a pedestal, forebodes grave results.

Let us try to warn the public from losing money for the fifth time in the identical same way as four times before, and it is only by the help of my followers and the great American public that a terrible disaster can again be averted. The gold exports and the action of the Steels and many other leading railroad stocks make me think that owing to the gloomy outlook for dividends and a political campaign facing us, orders to retreat have been given and arrogantly ignored. Instead of selling stocks, the General of Speculation buys more in face of the most important election in our history. One of his side captains joins the supporters of the political candidate dictated for nomination to the office of President of the United States. A stock which this time is more likely to cause defeat than victory. Political help from Wall Street will be frowned upon by the country in its present state of agitation and cause a troublesome encounter between this Wall Street Wizard and the Political Boss.

Both are as glorious owing to vanity and ambition as well as their antagonism to each other. Let us hope that it may lead to the nomination of the only great man for the occasion that can save us, Mr. Joseph C. Cannon. If it does I will change my views at once. Otherwise, I say again to all smart and shrewd investors, it will cause a terrible storm and a break in stocks before it is decided.

If you care to join my following send me your name and address in strict confidence. I will send you a copy of my book "Remember Waterloo" and I will keep you posted gratis by mail or by telegram collect if you so expressly desire it. Uses and abuses of money on every available occasion for gambling purposes can only result in disaster. Money was meant for business and investment, not for speculative gambling by railroads that borrow continuously, and many of them absolutely defying the laws of the land.

Carsten Boe,

Investment Specialist,
20 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, AT NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14TH, 1908.

RESOURCES.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.
Loans and discounts	\$50,919,809.36	62.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,810,000.00	2.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,810,000.00	2.23
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,857,600.00	3.53
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,110,000.00	1.37
U. S. bonds on hand	66,800.00	0.08
U. S. bonds on hand	15,858,326.58	19.58
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	\$2,590,219.48	3.20
Due from State banks and bankers	658,652.63	0.81
Cash and other cash items	254,775.29	0.31
Exchanges for clearing	7,800,546.55	9.65
Notes of other national banks	9,000.00	0.01
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,245.58	0.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	\$4,754,162.12	5.87
U. S. Treasury notes	2,192,000.00	2.71
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	10,000.00	0.01
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than redemption fund	165,000.00	0.20
Total	\$110,465,465.58	136.14
LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.
Capital stock paid in	\$5,000,000.00	6.14
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00	1.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,810,000.00	2.23
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,857,600.00	3.53
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,110,000.00	1.37
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Notes of other national banks	9,000.00	0.01
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,245.58	0.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	\$4,754,162.12	5.87
U. S. Treasury notes	2,192,000.00	2.71
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	10,000.00	0.01
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than redemption fund	165,000.00	0.20
Total	\$110,465,465.58	136.14

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANIC'S NAT. BANK, AT NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14TH, 1908.

RESOURCES.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.
Loans and discounts	\$21,143,224.00	62.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,320.00	0.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,810,000.00	5.23
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	5.83
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	5.83
U. S. bonds on hand	400,000.00	1.17
Premiums on U. S. bonds	15,300.00	0.04
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	11,387,871.42	33.23
Due from State banks and bankers	4,012,972.19	11.83
Checks and other cash items	90,778.32	0.27
Exchanges for clearing	12,383,243.50	36.23
Notes of other national banks	175,000.00	0.51
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	523.94	0.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	\$4,754,162.12	14.00
U. S. Treasury notes	2,192,000.00	6.57
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	10,000.00	0.03
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than redemption fund	165,000.00	0.50
Total	\$49,545,677.58	145.83
LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.
Capital stock paid in	\$3,000,000.00	6.05
Surplus fund	700,000.00	1.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,810,000.00	3.63
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	4.03
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	4.03
U. S. bonds on hand	400,000.00	0.80
Premiums on U. S. bonds	15,300.00	0.03
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	\$2,590,219.48	5.23
Due from State banks and bankers	658,652.63	1.33
Cash and other cash items	254,775.29	0.51
Exchanges for clearing	7,800,546.55	15.74
Notes of other national banks	9,000.00	0.02
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,245.58	0.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	\$4,754,162.12	9.58
U. S. Treasury notes	2,192,000.00	4.42
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	10,000.00	0.02
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than redemption fund	165,000.00	0.33
Total	\$30,000,000.00	60.00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, AT NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14TH, 1908.

RESOURCES.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.
Loans and discounts	\$9,855,876.00	62.14
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,320.00	0.01
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,810,000.00	11.43
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	12.58
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	12.58
U. S. bonds on hand	400,000.00	2.54
Premiums on U. S. bonds	15,300.00	0.10
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	11,387,871.42	71.83
Due from State banks and bankers	4,012,972.19	25.14
Checks and other cash items	90,778.32	0.57
Exchanges for clearing	12,383,243.50	77.58
Notes of other national banks	175,000.00	1.10
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	523.94	0.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	\$4,754,162.12	29.00
U. S. Treasury notes	2,192,000.00	13.77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	10,000.00	0.06
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than redemption fund	165,000.00	1.03
Total	\$15,734,251.00	100.00
LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.
Capital stock paid in	\$1,000,000.00	6.35
Surplus fund	2,000,000.00	12.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,810,000.00	11.43
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	12.58
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,000,000.00	12.58
U. S. bonds on hand	400,000.00	2.54
Premiums on U. S. bonds	15,300.00	0.10
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	\$2,590,219.48	16.46
Due from State banks and bankers	658,652.63	4.18
Cash and other cash items	254,775.29	1.61
Exchanges for clearing	7,800,546.55	49.58
Notes of other national banks	9,000.00	0.06
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,245.58	0.01
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	\$4,754,162.12	29.00
U. S. Treasury notes	2,192,000.00	13.77
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	10,000.00	0.06
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than redemption fund	165,000.00	1.03
Total	\$15,734,251.00	100.00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, AT NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14TH, 1908.

AT NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 14, 1908.		RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$14,338,056.00	Loans and discounts	\$6,085,824.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,320.00	U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,810,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	10,117,000.00	Bonds, securities, etc.	2,154,740.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	2,230,000.00	Reserve for losses	1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	22,000.00	Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	11,387,871.42
U. S. bond account	1,885,500.00	Due from State banks and bankers	25,430,372.19
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,250.00	Checks and other cash items	5,907,778.32
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)	\$1,764,406.46	Exchanges for Clearing House	7,000,000.00
Due from State banks and bankers	1,250,000.00	Notes of other national banks	41,222,900.00
Due from clearing houses	1,250,000.00	Fractional currency, nickels and cents	523.94
Due from Federal Reserve banks	1,250,000.00	Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Due from Federal Reserve banks	1,250,000.00	Specie	\$4,754,162.12
Due from Federal Reserve banks	1,250,000.00	U. S. Treasury	
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